

適用班級：301-314

考試範圍：San Min B6, U4-L6; Ivy : Oct. Week 1 ~ Week 4

答題說明：選擇題(1-76)請依據題號劃卡。

試卷張數：共三張六頁 填答方式：答案卡、非選擇題答案卷

注意事項：若因個人因素致使無法讀卡，一律扣五分

一、字彙與慣用語選擇(每題一分，共二十分)

1. Henry was _____ about Mary's feelings and didn't tell her how big she looked when she was pregnant.
(A) picky (B) neglectful (C) skeptical (D) thoughtful
2. Vast stretches of farmland have been turned into _____ areas over the past five years.
(A) sensitive (B) devastating (C) consistent (D) residential
3. An _____ ultramarathon often follows two typical formats, specified distances and specified times.
(A) unnoticed (B) organized (C) offensive (D) animated
4. The painting that artist just finished strongly _____ the work of da Vinci.
(A) constructs (B) imagines (C) resembles (D) provides
5. Microbank is in _____ with Soft Apple to gain a larger share of the software market.
(A) composition (B) discrimination (C) competition (D) commission
6. The municipal government's goals are to improve the urban transit system and to make _____ art more accessible to the public.
(A) responsible (B) generous (C) contemporary (D) promotional
7. According to the statistics, the average height of students has _____ by one centimeter over the past two years.
(A) preserved (B) decreased (C) regulated (D) tolerated
8. Scott resisted the _____ of the beautiful woman's invitation and was faithful to his wife.
(A) temptation (B) resemblance (C) surface (D) profession
9. Due to the low birthrate in Taiwan, our school's budget has been trimmed _____.
(A) brutally (B) inherently (C) considerably (D) desirably
10. When buying a gift for Floyd, you should bear in mind that he's very practical and not _____ at all.
(A) sentimental (B) fascinating (C) potential (D) commonplace
11. In Qing dynasty, Japan tried to extend their _____ to China and Taiwan.
(A) conquest (B) proficiency (C) supplement (D) despair
12. For some young people, financial pressure and parents' expectations are the two major _____ to their ambitions.
(A) quakes (B) tremors (C) obstacles (D) veins
13. Unluckily, the child suffered a nasty _____ of flu on the New Year holidays.
(A) vibration (B) dose (C) boom (D) glare
14. Last week, Charlie just _____ surgery on his knees. He had to stay in hospital for a month.
(A) preserved (B) rescued (C) discarded (D) underwent
15. The 50-year-old woman received several _____ treatments in order to have her own child, but in vain.
(A) depression (B) stroke (C) fertility (D) handicap
16. Due to the bomb attack, the military leader was _____ and in a wheelchair for the rest of his life.
(A) recovered (B) overcome (C) crippled (D) strengthened
17. After the wedding, they had a _____ meal in the fine restaurant. Everyone enjoyed the foods to their heartiest content.
(A) moderate (B) superb (C) sufficient (D) significant
18. The candidate didn't win the mayor election. The _____ cause of the failure is that he didn't know what people want.
(A) universal (B) ultimate (C) united (D) urgent
19. The new electric device is extremely _____ because it ran on a half-price electricity.
(A) economical (B) economic (C) classical (D) classic

20. The important decisions on a company's development are better left to **someone** _____.

- (A) additive (B) pessimistic (C) superior (D) inferior

二、綜合測驗(每題一分，共二十分)

1. Voted as one of the six "princesses" in a huge, citywide festival, I **knew** I would have to give a speech in front of seven hundred people. 21 my considerable anxiety, I decided to take on **the challenge** and conquer my fear of public speaking. While I was standing on the stage, 22 that my heart was beating like a drum. I felt not butterflies, but elephants, in my stomach. The thundering herd seemed to trample me thoroughly. Nervousness filled **my veins**, and made me light-headed. 23 all the heads bobbing in the sea of faces before me, I began my speech. A few phrases 24 out quickly, the tremor in my voice was noticeable. However, I became more confident and relaxed as the audience **quieted down** and listened to me attentively. Weeks of **practicing** before my bedroom mirror were 25. "I did it!" I thought to myself.

21. (A) Since (B) With (C) Despite (D) Until

22. (A) little did the audience know (B) little the audience knew
(C) the audience know little (D) little do the audience know

23. (A) Afraid of (B) Aware of (C) Instead of (D) Dread of

24. (A) tumbled (B) being tumbled (C) were tumbled (D) tumbling

25. (A) taking off (B) paying off (C) turning off (D) getting off

2. Whichever way people choose is all for getting the looks they want. Yet a few of **them sacrifice** themselves for attractiveness 26 end up costing them dear. Keeping up with the fashion 27 normal. But it is often 28 with multiple kinds of dangerous methods. In contrast to this, what we must keep in mind is that there are still normal approaches we can take advantage of and 29 health counts for everything. Exercise and a balanced diet, for example, make us happy, 30 our confidence consequently. After all, we have to be healthy first to enjoy being attractive.

26. (A) up to (B) only to (C) as to (D) in addition to

27. (A) had been (B) was (C) has been (D) is

28. (A) restricted (B) survived (C) perceived (D) achieved

29. (A) that (B) this (C) which (D) when

30. (A) increases (B) increasing (C) increased (D) being increased

3. There are numerous superb creations from Taiwan, and all of them have contributed to improving Taiwan's image. Here is a good example. In Taiwan, the township of Yuanli is the center for grass-weaving. Many woven products have always been made in that region but were only recently sold there. In the past, mats and hats made 31 the stems of triangle rush were called Dajia products. This is 32 they were sold at the popular Dajia market even though they actually came from Yuanli. Today, grass-weaving and the tourism it attracts 33 helping to improve life in Yuanli's local community. Special techniques are used to 34 very durable, fragrant, and cooling products, such as mats, hats, shoes and more. Taiwan's crafts are made with pride. They are also links to the past and can still be easily enjoyed today. Although there are cheap copies out there, we should support the grass-weaving products 35 good quality that only Taiwan can provide.

31. (A) from (B) of (C) for (D) up

32. (A) why (B) when (C) because (D) how

33. (A) is (B) have (C) has (D) are

34. (A) make (B) making (C) made (D) be made

35. (A) in (B) of (C) by (D) to

4. Every year tens of thousands of tourists visit Mount Kilimanjaro, the highest mountain in Tanzania, Africa, to witness the scenes 36 in Earnest Hemingway's *The Snows of Kilimanjaro*. They are attracted by the American writer's descriptions of the millennia-old glaciers. 37, this tourist attraction will soon vanish. According to the Climate Change Group, formed by environmentalists worldwide to document the effects of global warming, Mount Kilimanjaro's snows and glaciers are melting and are

likely to disappear by 2020. Not only 38 its tourist attraction, but the disappearance of the snows will also cause major damage to the ecosystem on the dry African plains at its base. 39 the snow covering the peak, there will not be enough moisture and water to nourish the plants and animals below. Rising temperatures, an effect of global warming, thus threaten the ecosystem of this mountain area. The loss of snows on the 5,892m peak, which have been there for about 11,700 years, could have 40 effects on Tanzania.

36. (A) submitted (B) depicted (C) translates (D) calculates
 37. (A) Instead (B) Therefore (C) Moreover (D) However
 38. (A) the summit will lose (B) loses the summit (C) will the summit lose (D) the summit loses
 39. (A) Among (B) Besides (C) Inside (D) Without
 40. (A) disastrous (B) ambiguous (C) marvelous (D) previous

三、文意選填(每題一分，共二十分)

1.

- | | | | | |
|--------------|------------------|----------------|---------------|---------------|
| (A) admirers | (B) embrace | (C) indication | (D) completed | (E) attending |
| (AB) diverse | (AC) immediately | (AD) suspended | (AE) who | (BC) legacy |

It's not every architect that receives a title from the queen of England. The fact that Zaha Hadid was appointed a Dame in 2012 by Queen Elizabeth II is an 41 of how much her work has been admired over the years. Another sign of her 42 was the outpouring of love and respect from her many fans and friends after her death in March of 2016. One of her many 43 is Jacques Rogge, the president of the International Olympic Committee. When he first laid eyes upon the London Aquatics Centre, designed by Hadid and featuring a stunning curved aluminum and timber roof 44 above glistening glass walls, he described it as "a masterpiece."

Originally from Iraq, Hadid was born in 1950 in Baghdad. Her parents' 45 career paths had a strong influence on her. Hadid's father was a wealthy industrialist 46 later obtained great power as the co-founder of the National Democratic Party while her mother was one of the most respected artists in Iraq. After 47 boarding school in England and Switzerland, she studied mathematics at a university in Beirut. Later, she 48 her education at the Architectural Association School of Architecture in London. Then, in 1980, Hadid established her own architecture practice in the U.K. capital. Although the conservative British establishment didn't 49 warm to her bold and radical designs, her work became popular and eagerly sought by clients in the rest of the world. Many wanted to break free from traditional architectural styles and 50 the curves and textures offered by her modern designs. Her unique work prompted people to call her the "queen of the curve."

2.

- | | | | | |
|------------------|---------------|---------------------|------------------|-------------------|
| (A) scriptwriter | (B) ancient | (C) internationally | (D) dealing with | (E) having |
| (AB) exchanged | (AC) taken on | (AD) struck | (AE) startup | (BC) recognizable |

When an environmental organization named Sea Change wanted to thank Hollywood actor Leonardo DiCaprio for helping to raise US\$1 million, the group decided to give him a stunning art piece made by LIULI. LIULI art is also often 51 as gifts among world leaders and used as trophies by elite sports clubs. LIULI is a Taiwanese company that produces Asia's largest and most 52 brand of Liuli glass art. Now a company known 53 for its artistic pursuits, boasting 67 galleries across the planet and employing more than 1,000 workers, LIULI has come a long way since its co-founders gave up their careers in the movie business about 30 years ago. At that time, Loretta Hui-shan Yang was one of the most popular actresses in all of Asia, 54 won the Best Actress award at the Golden Horse Awards twice and also at the Asia Pacific Film Festival. Meanwhile, Chang Yi was a renowned 55 and movie director who also won prestigious awards.

In order to finance their 56, which they established in Tamsui in 1987, Yang mortgaged her home. Requiring more capital, she asked all of her family members to mortgage their homes, too. Eventually, after securing NT\$180 million, LIULI was generating a good cash flow, and the pair had perfected an 57 style of Chinese glass making. Chang was originally responsible for the day-to-day affairs of the business, marketing and finances, and 58 the media. In 1997, however, tragedy 59 when he suffered a massive heart attack. Since that time, Yang has 60 many of Chang's former duties. Having developed a brand known for its exquisite craftsmanship, Yang and Chang created a success story that demonstrates the value of dedication to hard work and determination.

四、篇章結構：閱讀測驗(每題二分，共十分)

The majority of Indian women wear a red dot between their eyebrows. While it is generally taken as an indicator of their marital status, the practice is primarily related to the Hindu religion. The dot goes by different names in different Hindi dialects, and “bindi” is the one that is most commonly known. 61. However, the tradition of men wearing it has faded in recent times, so nowadays we see a lot more women than men wearing one.

The position of the bindi is standard: center of the forehead, close to the eyebrows. 62. Hindu tradition holds that all people have three eyes: The two outer ones are used for seeing the outside world, and the third one is there to focus inward toward God. 63.

Red is the traditional color of the dot. It is said that in ancient times a man would place a drop of blood between his wife’s eyes to seal their marriage. 64. Today, people go with different colors depending upon their preferences. Women often wear dots that match the color of their clothes. Decorative or sticker bindis come in all sizes, colors and variations, and can be worn by young and old, married and unmarried people alike. 65.

- (A) It represents a third, or inner eye.
- (B) According to Hindu beliefs, the color red is believed to bring good fortune to the married couple.
- (C) As such, the dot signifies piety and serves as a constant reminder to keep God in the front of a believer’s thoughts.
- (D) Wearing a bindi has become more of a fashion statement than a religious custom.
- (E) Traditionally, the dot carries no gender restriction: Men as well as women wear it.

五、閱讀測驗(每題二分，共二十二分)

1. Do you remember what it was like to be nine years old? To find yourself standing on your toes to reach the top shelf of a cupboard or having to tilt your head back to look an adult in the eyes? Chris knows what this is like, but he is not nine years old. He has just celebrated his eighteenth birthday, and will always have to stand on his toes to reach the top shelf. Chris is one of about two hundred thousand people worldwide born with dwarfism.

Dwarfism is a medical or genetic condition that causes a person to have an unusually short stature. According to the Little People of America Association, people with dwarfism usually have an adult height of one hundred and forty eight centimeters or less. This is about fifteen to twenty-five centimeters less than the average adult height. Medical researchers have identified more than five hundred varieties of dwarfism, but the type Chris was born with, a condition known as Achondroplasia, is by far the most common.

Apart from his height, Chris is no different from any other eighteen-year-olds. Recently, he used the money earned working at the local market after school to buy his first car, a ten-year-old Toyota. It cost him extra money to adapt some of the controls, as the accelerator and brake pedals needed to be lengthened so he could reach them comfortably. But for Chris, the expense is worth it. “Being shorter than most people has never stopped me from doing anything I wanted before,” smiles Chris, “and it wasn’t going to stop me this time either.”

Chris’ positive outlook on life has enabled him to achieve just as much as his average-height friends, but he has not always found growing up with Achondroplasia to be easy. His bones grow at a different speed to most people’s, and this has created a number of health problems. Difficulty with breathing, caused by a narrower than usual throat, often occurs. So do spine disorders. Chris hopes that he will not have to have a laminectomy, a complicated operation on the spine that many others with Achondroplasia have endured.

Another obstacle Chris has needed to overcome during his life is the attitudes of some of people he has met. “Occasionally I encounter rude people or people who just stare at me as I walk past,” explains Chris. “But I don’t let them bother me. I don’t need to be tall to be happy.” Fortunately, most people now understand what dwarfism is, and the negative attitudes experienced by people with dwarfism in the past are now rare. Some of the words once used to describe people with dwarfism, such as “midget,” are now considered to be insulting. Many now prefer to be known as Little People.

For Chris, being a Little Person has its advantages. “People always remember me,” he says. “Nobody has ever accused me of being just like everybody else.” And what does he say if strangers ask him what name they should use to describe him? “That’s easy,” he grins. “I just tell them to call me Chris.”

66. Which of the following is NOT true about dwarfism?

- (A) About twenty hundred thousand people are born with dwarfism worldwide.
- (B) Dwarfism causes a person to be extremely short in height.
- (C) A dwarf adult is usually one hundred and forty eight centimeters or less.
- (D) Achondroplasia is the most common one among five hundred varieties of dwarfism.

67. Chris' health problems induced by dwarfism include _____.

- (A) High blood pressure
- (B) Tremor.
- (C) Spine disorders.
- (D) Indigestion.

68. What is Chris' attitude toward his dwarfism and people who stare at him on the street?

- (A) frantic
- (B) pessimistic
- (C) numb
- (D) confident

2. Imagine a woman with a very long neck, wide lips, big fat earlobes, tiny feet and a small waist. Does she sound beautiful? Well, believe it or not, this imaginary woman is made up of elements of beauty from many different cultures. When you put all of these elements together, the result is a monster! It's difficult to know the difference between a beauty and a beast with so many ideas of beauty. Each culture has its own concept of beauty, and this idea is often changing.

Many centuries ago, people of the Tang Dynasty in China thought fat women were the most beautiful. Fat women showed that the dynasty was prosperous. Because the emperor wanted to show his prosperity, fat became the accepted idea of beauty. Today, skinny people are thought to be beautiful. In Taiwan, a thin man or woman is attractive, because he or she looks like the models that cover most magazines and the stars of television shows. Thin is beautiful, because it is what magazines want to show.

The shape of the beautiful body has also changed over time. In Europe and America during the 1800s, the hourglass was considered a beautiful shape for women. Women wore corsets, a type of underwear tied tightly around the waist, to force their bodies into the shape of an hourglass. This shape was thought beautiful, because it increased women's chests and made them appear more delicate. In the 1920s, however, flat chests and no curves were thought beautiful. This is because healthy, independent women were desirable.

Different skin colors are also thought beautiful. In ancient Greece, pale skin was beautiful, because wealthy people were pale. If you had pale skin, this meant you spent your days inside and did not have to work. Pale skin was, therefore, associated with leisure and prosperity. Today, however, many Americans and Europeans think dark skin is beautiful for the same reason. If you have golden-brown skin today, it means you can afford a tanning salon or hours each week lying on the beach or playing sports.

The search for beauty is natural for human beings. For thousands of years, we have been changing our bodies to appear more beautiful, but there are no rules for this. Each time and culture has its own idea of beauty, and sometimes these ideas conflict. So, next time you are getting ready for a date, remember that you could end up like the "beast," if you don't follow your own style!

69. What is the most appropriate title for this article?

- (A) The Definition of Beauty
- (B) Beauty and the Beast
- (C) The Search for True Beauty
- (D) The Ever-changing Ideas of Beauty

70. The preference of dark skin in contemporary Euro-American societies comes from its association with _____.

- (A) fertility and health
- (B) prosperity and leisure
- (C) good nutrition and good fortune
- (D) long life and good taste

71. Which of the following statements is correct according to this article?

- (A) In Taiwan, a thin man or woman is unattractive.
- (B) The idea of beauty is simply universal.
- (C) The definition of beauty always stays unchanged.
- (D) Every culture and society deems beauty differently.

3 Many people enjoy eating at restaurants. However, some restaurants use disposable cutlery, which ends up as waste in landfills, also known as garbage dumps, around the world. Not only do landfills stink, but they also attract animals that people don't like, such as cockroaches, rats, mice, and crows. Furthermore, garbage dumps contain materials that could seep into the ground and, therefore, into the water supply. One answer to the problem of landfills has been proposed by Narayana Peesapaty of Hyderabad, India. With Peesapaty's invention of edible cutlery, instead of simply throwing away used spoons, people eat them. His spoons are made of 100 percent natural components, such as rice, millet, and wheat, and they begin to decompose in a matter of days after being removed from their packaging. While still in their packaging, the spoons have a shelf life of up to three years. Currently, Peesapaty only produces edible spoons in nine different flavors. However, he wants to also develop forks and chopsticks that can be eaten. Asian countries such as China, India, and the Philippines are responsible for much of the planet's disposable plastic cutlery. Thus, the potential for various types of edible plastic cutlery to make a positive ecological impact is

huge if Peesapaty's products attract a wide range of customers. Imagine if all of the chopsticks, knives, forks, and spoons used at restaurants and for home parties were edible. This would reduce the amount of harmful and unnecessary waste polluting the earth. Let's hope Peesapaty and others keep working to challenge the whole idea of disposability. (10/24)

72. What is this reading mostly about?

- (A) Cutlery that people can eat. (B) Problems caused by pollution.
(C) Interesting inventions around the world. (D) Animals attracted by landfills.

73. Which of the following is true?

- (A) Peesapaty now makes edible chopsticks. (B) There are over 10 flavors of Peesapaty's spoons.
(C) Peesapaty currently only makes edible spoons. (D) Peesapaty's edible cutlery is made of 80% natural materials.

74. In the last paragraph, what does "make a positive ecological impact" mean?

- (A) Make a lot of money. (B) Attract a lot of customers.
(C) Assist people in becoming healthier. (D) Help the environment.

4. What do Halloween, the United Nations Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF), and beloved cartoon characters Snoopy and Charlie Brown have in common? They are all parts of an effort to raise money to help children in need. For more than six decades, UNICEF has been asking children to carry small orange cardboard boxes to collect donations while they go door to door in search of Halloween treats. The boxes are printed with the iconic words "Trick-or-Treat for UNICEF" on them. In 1950, the Trick-or-Treat for UNICEF program was started by Clyde Allison, a priest, not long after World War II had come to an end. Sixty-five years later, UNICEF celebrated that anniversary by collaborating with *Peanuts*, the comic strip that also turned 65 that year. *Peanuts* characters, which starred in a movie released in November 2015, joined a worthy campaign in order to inspire kids to be part of a worthy campaign actively helping to save lives around the globe.

UNICEF strives to protect children from preventable deaths. It currently works in 190 countries and assists millions around the world. In the 1950s, just a dime could pay for 50 glasses of milk to kids who needed nutrition. Today, the cost is much higher, but even a donation of US\$5 can provide a child with five days of food. Since the establishment of Trick-or-Treat for UNICEF, the program has collected US\$175 million. In addition to the United States, the campaign also exists in other areas. For example, it has been popular in Canada since the 1950s, and it was introduced to Hong Kong in 2001. (10/19)

75. What happened to UNICEF and *Peanuts* in 2015?

- (A) They both released movies. (B) They became 50 years old.
(C) They received US\$175 million. (D) They both turned 65.

76. Which is NOT true of the 1950s?

- (A) It was not long after World War II ended. (B) Trick-or-Treat for UNICEF was only in the US.
(C) A dime could buy 50 glasses of milk. (D) The Trick-or-Treat for UNICEF program began.

非 選 擇 題 答 案 卷

得	分

請將此答案卷連同答案卡一併繳回

Class _____ No _____ Name _____

六、翻譯(每題四分，共八分。錯一字扣一分)

1. 藉由決心與努力，很多人成功，不但獲利更多，還過著更健康的生活。

2. 都會地區的高房價對社會產生了嚴重的影響。

桃園市立平鎮高級中學 105學年第1學期 第02次段考三年級不限組別英語[20161202300021000002] 全體考生 試題分析表

題號	題型	題分	標準答案	全體		548			高分組			148			低分組			148			全體答對率	難易指數	鑑別指數	
				A	B	C	D	E	未	A	B	C	D	E	未	A	B	C	D	E				未
1	單選題	1	D	19	95	39	395	0	0	4	18	6	120	0	0	13	35	16	84	0	0	72.08%	0.689	0.243
2	單選題	1	D	43	44	48	413	0	0	5	7	5	131	0	0	25	19	26	78	0	0	75.36%	0.706	0.358
3	單選題	1	B	30	381	69	68	0	0	4	123	11	10	0	0	15	70	34	29	0	0	69.53%	0.652	0.358
4	單選題	1	C	72	149	310	17	0	0	5	31	110	2	0	0	32	64	44	8	0	0	56.57%	0.520	0.446
5	單選題	1	C	81	28	398	41	0	0	20	9	108	11	0	0	31	11	92	14	0	0	72.63%	0.676	0.108
6	單選題	1	C	31	21	438	58	0	0	4	2	139	3	0	0	16	11	86	35	0	0	79.93%	0.760	0.358
7	單選題	1	B	49	432	45	22	0	0	8	126	11	3	0	0	23	88	24	13	0	0	78.83%	0.723	0.257
8	單選題	1	A	373	49	82	44	0	0	119	8	16	5	0	0	70	23	35	20	0	0	68.07%	0.639	0.331
9	單選題	1	C	43	51	416	38	0	0	10	9	123	6	0	0	18	20	88	22	0	0	75.91%	0.713	0.236
10	單選題	1	A	264	129	52	102	1	0	94	28	5	21	0	0	44	44	26	33	1	0	48.18%	0.466	0.338
11	單選題	1	A	248	108	168	24	0	0	87	19	38	4	0	0	43	37	55	13	0	0	45.26%	0.439	0.297
12	單選題	1	C	16	35	469	28	0	0	4	5	137	2	0	0	9	19	106	14	0	0	85.58%	0.821	0.209
13	單選題	1	B	56	384	87	21	0	0	9	116	21	2	0	0	20	86	28	14	0	0	70.07%	0.682	0.203
14	單選題	1	D	45	35	45	423	0	0	6	3	8	131	0	0	24	19	23	82	0	0	77.19%	0.720	0.331
15	單選題	1	C	44	52	422	30	0	0	8	5	131	4	0	0	24	27	83	14	0	0	77.01%	0.723	0.324
16	單選題	1	C	17	30	475	26	0	0	2	7	136	3	0	0	12	16	102	18	0	0	86.68%	0.804	0.230
17	單選題	1	B	35	426	26	60	0	1	8	125	4	11	0	0	16	97	14	20	0	1	77.74%	0.750	0.189
18	單選題	1	B	43	420	18	67	0	0	8	128	1	11	0	0	20	86	13	29	0	0	76.64%	0.723	0.284
19	單選題	1	A	384	142	13	9	0	0	125	19	3	1	0	0	77	58	8	5	0	0	70.07%	0.682	0.324
20	單選題	1	C	36	40	400	69	0	3	7	7	124	10	0	0	10	13	91	31	0	3	72.99%	0.726	0.223
21	單選題	1	C	11	44	482	11	0	0	1	11	134	2	0	0	6	12	123	7	0	0	87.96%	0.868	0.074
22	單選題	1	A	494	17	6	31	0	0	138	3	0	7	0	0	117	12	4	15	0	0	90.15%	0.861	0.142
23	單選題	1	B	63	380	75	31	0	0	14	111	15	8	0	0	22	81	32	13	0	0	69.16%	0.649	0.203
24	單選題	1	D	158	45	90	255	0	0	41	8	18	81	0	0	36	23	34	55	0	0	46.53%	0.459	0.176
25	單選題	1	B	24	492	13	19	0	0	3	142	2	1	0	0	15	114	8	11	0	0	89.78%	0.865	0.189
26	單選題	1	B	22	451	49	26	0	0	5	130	8	5	0	0	10	96	26	16	0	0	82.30%	0.764	0.230
27	單選題	1	D	36	23	173	316	0	0	4	5	32	107	0	0	20	10	59	59	0	0	57.66%	0.561	0.324
28	單選題	1	D	125	57	157	209	0	0	24	11	32	81	0	0	41	30	50	27	0	0	38.14%	0.365	0.365
29	單選題	1	A	433	15	88	11	0	1	131	1	16	0	0	0	95	7	42	4	0	0	79.01%	0.764	0.243
30	單選題	1	B	48	432	46	22	0	0	10	125	8	5	0	0	17	95	23	13	0	0	78.83%	0.743	0.203
31	單選題	1	B	221	194	60	73	0	0	55	69	10	14	0	0	54	39	23	32	0	0	35.40%	0.365	0.203
32	單選題	1	C	388	18	125	17	0	0	91	3	49	5	0	0	105	13	24	6	0	0	22.81%	0.247	0.169
33	單選題	1	D	79	80	54	335	0	0	14	14	10	110	0	0	22	40	22	64	0	0	61.13%	0.588	0.311
34	單選題	1	A	213	213	53	68	0	1	84	38	10	16	0	0	43	56	26	22	0	1	38.87%	0.429	0.277
35	單選題	1	B	119	279	66	84	0	0	26	94	12	16	0	0	29	53	29	37	0	0	50.91%	0.497	0.277
36	單選題	1	B	148	280	59	61	0	0	29	100	10	9	0	0	48	49	24	27	0	0	51.09%	0.503	0.345
37	單選題	1	D	8	88	39	413	0	0	1	11	5	131	0	0	6	40	18	84	0	0	75.36%	0.726	0.318
38	單選題	1	C	114	42	349	43	0	0	14	8	116	10	0	0	50	19	56	23	0	0	63.69%	0.581	0.405
39	單選題	1	D	22	36	19	471	0	0	4	3	0	141	0	0	10	22	13	103	0	0	85.95%	0.824	0.257
40	單選題	1	A	250	63	158	77	0	0	95	11	27	15	0	0	32	25	55	36	0	0	45.62%	0.429	0.426
41	複選題	1	C	83	168	384	15	15	5	16	25	123	3	3	0	39	60	73	8	8	2	53.10%	0.510	0.426
42	複選題	1	BC	116	300	369	16	42	6	21	111	113	3	6	0	46	50	77	7	25	3	42.34%	0.426	0.459
43	複選題	1	A	422	85	81	12	29	6	125	18	18	0	4	0	92	38	35	8	14	2	68.07%	0.618	0.358
44	複選題	1	AD	367	111	116	267	63	4	119	15	14	108	12	0	75	46	42	37	21	1	42.34%	0.409	0.520
45	複選題	1	AB	369	356	115	48	59	6	125	116	16	7	12	0	75	54	44	21	27	5	48.36%	0.436	0.547
46	複選題	1	AE	473	50	45	21	418	4	136	9	7	1	128	1	104	26	25	15	74	1	73.72%	0.649	0.405
47	複選題	1	E	113	55	75	94	315	2	21	8	7	18	112	0	51	32	36	33	44	0	56.57%	0.514	0.486
48	複選題	1	D	107	37	35	431	37	1	25	5	4	132	5	0	42	24	20	84	16	0	67.15%	0.618	0.345
49	複選題	1	AC	376	162	318	36	26	5	121	22	120	5	3	0	84	57	52	19	15	2	52.37%	0.503	0.534
50	複選題	1	B	221	310	77	130	41	5	36	112	16	15	5	0	79	58	29	45	17	2	37.23%	0.389	0.453
51	複選題	1	AB	379	379	155	54	44	1	122	124	26	11											

桃園市立平鎮高級中學 105學年第1學期 第02次段考三年級不限組別英語[20161202300021000002] 全體考生 試題分析表

題號	題型	題分	標準答案	全體			548			高分組			148			低分組			148			全體答對率	難易指數	鑑別指數		
				A	B	C	D	E	未	A	B	C	D	E	未	A	B	C	D	E	未					
71	單選題	2	D	16	37	34	460	1	1	3	2	6	136	0	1	8	15	22	104	0	0	83.76%	0.807	0.223		
72	單選題	2	A	358	114	56	18	0	2	118	18	8	2	0	2	55	55	27	11	0	0	65.33%	0.584	0.426		
73	單選題	2	C	73	31	399	44	0	1	11	8	122	6	0	1	30	10	81	27	0	0	72.81%	0.686	0.277		
74	單選題	2	D	18	45	32	452	0	1	2	14	2	129	0	1	6	21	19	102	0	0	82.48%	0.780	0.182		
75	單選題	2	D	92	41	46	367	0	2	10	7	7	123	0	1	37	20	17	74	0	0	66.97%	0.666	0.331		
76	單選題	2	B	32	419	55	31	0	11	3	131	7	5	0	2	15	84	29	14	0	6	76.46%	0.726	0.318		
選填題或五選項以上各題以 1(或A) 表示作答正確, 2(或B) 表示作答錯誤																										